

M I D D L E E A S T A N D S O U T H A S I A R E V I E W

16 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

The Majlis on 16 September voted by a "decisive majority" to establish a "special committee" to make recommendations to the Majlis on what action should be taken on the hostage issue, according to Tehran radio. This was one of two procedures suggested by the Foreign Affairs Committee, the other being for the entire Majlis to debate the matter at the outset. An earlier motion introduced by 17 Majlis deputies to discuss the hostage question in an "unofficial and closed session" of the Majlis was rejected. The radio gave no details on the discussions concerning the composition of the special committee and the directions to be given to it. According to AFP, the session adjourned before these matters could be resolved.

Tehran radio reported that the families of the hostages sent a "private and unofficial" letter to Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani that was passed to him by the Algerian ambassador in Iran. According to the radio's version of the letter, the hostages' families said that they might be able to "find a solution to this isolation existing between the Iranian and American nations" and act as a "bridge" for the return of the hostages. To this end, the letter reportedly stated that the families "are ready and have prepared themselves to do whatever you and your colleagues order" and would take part "in any face-to-face discussions you may arrange." The letter was signed: "the families of the 52 hostages." The radio reported this without comment and made no mention of Rafsanjani's reaction to it.

Iraq

An official Iraqi source has reacted strongly to Iranian acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi's declaration that Iran does not recognize the 1975 Algiers agreement. In a statement reported by INA, the source said that Fallahi's comments violated the "spirit" of the entire accord because Article 4 of the document stated that all four provisions of the agreement are "indivisible factors" for an "all-out solution." The source also noted that Fallahi's declaration on what he termed Iran's "rights" to Shatt al-Arab served only to reaffirm Iran's "illegitimate claims" in that area.

According to KUNA, the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN carried the text of a letter it claimed to have received from President Saddam Husayn in which he stated that Iraq would consider unity with Syria as long as there is a "genuine and serious coincidence of the political wills of the operative leaderships in the region." The president did not refer to the Syria-Libya merger but said that unity between Iraq and Syria is "imperative" and contains the "essentials of continuity and survival" needed to confront the "Zionist enemy." Saddam Husayn declares that "geographical, political and strategic motives" continue to "drive Iraq toward unity with Syria," and he emphasized that Iraq, because of its program to develop nuclear technology, is a "focal target" for Israeli aggression and is the closest Arab state to Israel after the countries that border it.

In a statement in Rome reported by INA, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim said that the Syrian-Libyan unification effort will not succeed, for neither country is "sincere" in its unionist intentions. Ibrahim did not mention Saddam Husayn's letter to AL-WATAN or earlier reports, denied by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, that consideration was being given to Iraqi accession to the unified state.

Jordan

Amman radio carried the text of the government policy statement read to the National Consultative Council by Prime Minister Mudar Badran on 15 September. The statement responded to King Husayn's 28 August letter of designation to the Badran government listing the priorities the new administration should address. Acknowledging the two major points in Husayn's letter, Badran promised that his government will devote its "main attention" to the army, doing everything possible to supply it with all the material necessary to enable it to operate effectively, and declares that his administration will "reorganize" the "systems" of government departments and organizations so as to better serve the people and ensure that the country can "march with the times."

He stated that his government will work to propagate Islamic values and morals, but he emphasized that in this sense "there will be no place for fanaticism or extremism." Badran also stressed the need to improve the education sector, to ensure the existence of an "objective and sincere media" within the "framework of national and pan-Arab values" and to take measures to further develop the economy, giving priority to the production sectors and social development.

In foreign affairs, the prime minister said that Jordan is "committed to Arab solidarity as a suitable formula" for joint Arab action and that such solidarity can best be achieved by the "sound principle" of "centering on points of convergence among Arab states" and acting within the framework of the Arab League. Badran made no specific reference to the Syrian-Libyan unity or to any other Arab state, except Egypt, which, he said, has been "dragged" into the "nets of Zionism." He went on to express Jordan's "solidarity" with the Palestinians and to pledge "every effort" to aid in the restoration of their "legitimate national rights." The prime minister did not mention relations with either the United States or the Soviet Union.

OPEC Conference

In comments broadcast over Vienna radio, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said that he hopes the current OPEC conference in Vienna will adopt a "unanimous position" on the formula discussed at the previous conference for automatic, scheduled increases in the price of oil. Yamani said that he is not aiming at a "compromise" over the formula and that the "majority will not change" on this point. He made no mention of reported proposals to institute a coordinated production program among the oil producers that would provide for collective cuts in output during periods of an oil glut.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 181

16 September 1980

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Sends Message to Journalists Congress	C 1
Commerce Minister Returns From GDR, CSSR	C 3
Defense Minister Addresses Graduating Officers	C 4
Public Works Minister Opens Ghazni Hospital Extension	C 4
Kabul Reports Successes Against Rebels in Provinces	C 4
Activities in Herat	C 4
Surrender of Rebels in Herat	C 5
Successes Against Parvan, Takhar Groups	C 5
Clash in Samangan Province	C 5

INDIA

Zambia's President Kaunda Pays Official Visit 12-15 Sep	E 1
Meeting With Gandhi	E 1
12 Sep Banquet Speeches	E 1
Southern Africa Discussion	E 2
Cooperation Protocols	E 2
14 Sep Press Conference	E 2
Departure for Calcutta	E 3
Communique on Visit	E 3
Gandhi Interviewed on Internal Situation, Son, Cabinet	E 4
Gandhi's Special Envoy Leaves for Nigeria	E 4
Briefs: Party Name Change	E 4

PAKISTAN

Foreign Office Welcomes Libya-Syria Merger Move	F 1
President Ziaul Haq Meets Shi'ite Leaders	F 1
Loan Agreement Signed With Islamic Development Bank	F 1
Navy Purchases New Submarine From France	F 1

IRAN

Opening of Majlis Debate on U.S. Hostages Reported	I 1
Kho'ini, Mahallati Comments [AFP]	I 2
Radio Quotes Letter to Rafsanjani From Hostages' Families	I 2
Rafsanjani Interviewed on Meeting With Foreign Envoys	I 3
Rafsanjani Press Conference	I 3
KEHYAN Cites Majlis Deputy on Hostages Debate [10 Sep]	I 4
Majlis Committee Asks Cooperation With Libya-Syria Union	I 5
First Meeting of Council of Ministers Noted	I 5
Coverage of Activities of Imam Khomeyni	I 5
Meeting With Rafsanjani	I 5
Talk With Gendarmerie Official	I 5
AFP Interviews Sadeq Qotbzadeh on Contacts Over Hostages	I 5
ETTELA'AT Publishes Note on Closure of USSR's Rasht Mission [6 Sep]	I 6
Bani-Sadr, Raja'i Comment on Western Border Visit	I 7
Defense Minister on Visit	I 7

Clashes With Iraqi Forces Continue in Border Region	I 8
Visit of Khuzestan Governor General	I 8
Khorramshahr Governor on Clashes	I 9
Surrender of Three Iraqis	I 9
Surrender of Five Iraqis	I 10
Attack on Reserve Unit	I 10
Destruction of Iraqi Border Post	I 10
Qasr-e Shirin Clash	I 10
KUNA: PLO Officials To Mediate To End Iranian-Iraqi Clashes	I 10
Iraqi Ad-Da'wah Party Statement on Operations Reported	I 11
Radio Reports on Fighting Against Armed Resistance	I 12
Death of Counterrevolutionary	I 12
'Severe Confrontation' in Bani-Kandi	I 12
Report on Outcome of Clashes	I 12
Sonqor Clashes	I 12
Urumiyeh Army Division Warning	I 13
Warning to Baneh, Sardasht Inhabitants	I 13
PARS: Naval Maneuvers End; More Planned	I 14
Naval Commander Tours Bases	I 14
Road Traffic From Turkey Resumes 13 September	I 14
Radio Views Turkish Coup	I 14
CIA Charged With Setting Up 'Islamic Facades'	I 15
NVOI Attacks U.S. Policy of Aggression	I 17
Khuzestan Official Dissolves Susangered City Council	I 18
Free Voice of Iran To Broadcast in Azerbaijani	I 18

KARMAL SENDS MESSAGE TO JOURNALISTS CONGRESS

LD152252 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The constituent congress of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Journalists Union was inaugurated this morning at a grand ceremony in the hall of the public health institute. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA premier, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolution Council, sent a message to the congress which was read by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the party Central Committee Politburo.

The following is the text of the message of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolution Council to the participants of the first constituent congress of the DRA Journalists Union:

Dear comrades, representatives and esteemed guests of the constituent congress of the DRA Journalists Union: The PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolution Council and government welcome and congratulate all the participants on this grand day, which is unprecedented in the history of journalism in our country. The Central Committee, with special attention to the workers of the press, radio and television, in defense of the ideals of the Sawr Revolution, warmly welcome the establishment of this union and the unification of its elements.

Your congress is being held in a critical phase of the development of the Sawr Revolution and during such a great development of the revolutionary force that the PDPA Central Committee third plenum has put the question of the complete elimination of the counterrevolutionary terrorist bands, the servants of imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists and other reactionaries of the region in front of all the people.

The resolute and defined measures which have been carried out by the party, government and the proud armed forces of Afghanistan with the fraternal and selfless cooperation of our northern neighbor, the USSR, have foiled all the plans of the enemies of the new order. They wanted to revive the decadent and oppressive feudalist regime and transform our sacred soil into an adventurous imperialist base against the USSR and the progressive and independent countries of the East. Now the political and ideological solidarity of all patriotic strata of our society around the PDPA is deepening. The truly national social base of the government has become broadened and consolidated and the program for basic progressive changes in the interest of all toilers is being continually realized. Thus the U.S. militarists and their Chinese collaborators and other reactionaries in the world have lost their hopes of success through force, have embarked upon different types of subversion and started to confuse the public. Everyone knows that they made extensive efforts to explode our regime from within. They are trying to use different means to realize their unjust goals, such as false propaganda, provocations and the abuse of national sentiments and (?religion).

The history of revolutionary movements has shown that whenever exploiters lose their influence over the people, then they without delay embark upon allegations, accusations and shameful lies. Today the world witnesses what confusion has been unleashed by the imperialist propaganda machinery and the reaction linked to it. They have set in motion their poisonous propaganda against revolutionary Afghanistan and are trying to deceive the progressive circles of the world and cover their reactionary conspiracies and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Progressive elements in the intensive and uncompromising struggle will prevail over those exploiting classes which are trying to expand and spread reactionary, regressive and traditional thinking among the people so they can keep them in eternal moral and political chains.

In order to achieve final victory, it is necessary to gain victory not only over the military resistance of the enemy but over its propaganda, too. Here it must be emphasized that the helping of and loyal major role of the party in the coordination and education of the people and also the role of general publicity and organization has been put on the shoulders of the media and the national and patriotic journalists. Their activity shall be effectively directed to the task of making every Afghan truly realize the aim of the PDPA's struggle and what privileges the new order can offer. The people shall know what misfortune the counterrevolution will bring them. Every patriot shall clearly realize these goals and accept them sincerely and shall take an active part in the construction of a new society. We are fully confident that the development of relations with the loyal friend of the people of Afghanistan, the USSR, and with all progressive forces in the world will be broadly reflected in the pages of dailies and weeklies and in other media.

To accomplish this great mission, the journalists shall organize the topics of their newspapers and magazines in such a way that they can be understood by all and shall be in the service of the people and for their inspiration. Firm and valuable relations shall be developed between the masses and the mass media; the writings of readers shall be regularly published in the newspapers and magazines. The cooperation of workers, peasants, employees, soldiers and all patriots still be given to weeklies and newspapers. Our journalists shall be continually active among the masses and answer their needs. These are the guarantors of our success and are the reason for the enhancement of the value and role of the press in our homeland. Criticism of mistakes and the seeking of their rectification is the most necessary and important duty in our country. The (party) teaches us that those problems which exist on the path of development of our society shall not be overlooked and shall be revealed with clarity so they do not reach the hands of the enemy as a dangerous weapon. The patriotic journalists of Afghanistan are dutybound to develop their political freedom and to be always ready to expose the plans and unjust, destructive and terrorist activities of the internal and external counterrevolutionaries and give a fatal blow to them and their false propaganda at the appropriate time. We shall give legal [words indistinct] to the press. We shall say that after the second stage of the Sawr Revolution the employees of dailies, weeklies, radio and television have scored considerable victories towards heightened efficiency of the mass media. Now it can be seen that in our mass media great changes have come about in the interests of the toiling people of Afghanistan. They reflect the needs of the toiling masses and means by which their political and social needs can be met. Without exaggeration we can say that most conscientious journalists have succeeded in fulfilling their valuable role as writers of the proud history of the people of revolutionary Afghanistan.

These are the first steps of the journalists in consolidating the Afghan revolution, and we shall not be content with that. We have not completed a broad struggle in all areas of society. We maintain that after the complete elimination of the armed interference of counterrevolutionaries, the duties of journalists will be broadened and heavier and the professional role of the media will be increased. The construction of a new society needs, first of all, the awareness of all the toilers and the concentration of all the forces. This work increases the duty of reporters to struggle for the realization of the ideals, interests and requirements of the people more than ever before, and this in turn demands that the DRA journalists enhance their knowledge, increase their journalistic experiences and the analysis of those experiences and consider the education and training of young cadres as a very important duty.

Dear journalists: The PDPA Central Committee wishes continued success and more work for the Journalists Union and is confident that the establishment of the Journalists Union will greatly help in the blossoming of the creative forces in our people. The union will enhance the credibility of our journalism at the international level. The journalists, with all their power, both at home and abroad, will help by reporting and publicizing the facts and objectives of the Saur Revolution.

The PDPA Central Committee, with confidence in the revolutionary mission of the DRA journalists and on the basis of the resolutions of the Politburo concerning the work of people in literature, reporters and artists and by realizing the vital importance of their coordination and unification, conceived the plan to establish a union of journalists for the first time and charged the appropriate government authorities to implement this decision. The party will give all-round support to enhancing the DRA Journalists Union's level of knowledge and maintaining its usefulness. On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolution Council, Babrak Karmal.

At the inauguration of the constituent congress of the DRA Journalists Union, Nur Ahmad Nur, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Politburo member; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Revolution Council and deputy premier of the DRA; some members of the Politburo and the party Central Committee and a number of members of the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers; a number of party cadres; Alekseyev, assistant of the union of journalists of the USSR, chief editor of IZVESTIYA and assistant to the international relations department of the Supreme Council and member of the CPSU Central Committee and his accompanying delegation; some of the resident ambassadors and cultural attaches of friendly countries in Kabul were present. At the opening of the inauguration ceremony a few verses of the holy Koran were recited, and after the playing of the DRA national anthem, the audience stood to pay respect to those journalists who had given their lives for the realization of the ideals of the Saur Revolution and observed one minute of silence.

Subsequently, Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA, and assistant of the USSR union of journalists, assistant to the international relations department of the Supreme Council and member of the CPSU Central Committee, on behalf of the USSR journalists made a detailed speech and in its course gave an explanation of the positive role of journalists and the role of the mass media in the construction of a new and blossoming life. Alekseyev said that the DRA Journalists Union, which is being established for the first time in the history of the country, shall unite the power of journalists and shall coordinate and equip them with the means by which to serve the toiling people of the country, construct a democratic society and work towards the completion of the current revolution in Afghanistan. We welcome the establishment of the union of journalists of Afghanistan, for its establishment is a very important social and political event in the life of your young republic. At the end of his speech Alekseyev presented a letter of congratulations and gifts from the journalists union of the USSR to the DRA Journalists Union. In response, Dr Mahmud Habibi, governor of Kabul and the chairman of the meeting of the constituent congress of the DRA Journalists Union expressed his pleasure at the participation of the Soviet journalists union guests and thanked them for the congratulatory letter and their gifts.

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM GDR, CSSR

LD151740 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Mohammad Khan Jalal, minister of commerce of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who paid an official and friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of the GDR minister of commerce, and participated in the Leipzig international exhibition, returned home today.

The minister of commerce also paid an official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CSSR minister of commerce, and took part in the [word indistinct] international exhibition.

During his visits Mohammad Khan Jalalard met with the ministers of commerce of the CDR and the CSSR, and discussed topics of mutual interest in the field of commerce.

Jalalard was welcomed on his return at Kabul international airport by several officials of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Ministry of Commerce.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES GRADUATING OFFICERS

LD152352 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Certificates of the 18th session graduates of the high-level course for military officers were distributed this afternoon by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Minister of Defense Brigadier General Mohammad Rafi in the headquarters of the command of the high-level course for officers.

At the beginning of the ceremony some verses of the holy Koran were recited and after the playing of the DRA national anthem, the minister of defense said in his speech: You have completed this course at a time when our country is going through critical historical conditions. The armed forces are very much in need of patriotic officers who possess knowledge and political awareness.

Pointing to the valued resolutions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee's third plenum, and reminding them of the historical mission of the country's brave and courageous officers, he added: You officers have successfully completed this course. When you are posted to your units make yourselves ready very soon, at the side of your brave brothers, for the defense of the homeland and revolution. Explain to your personnel and the broad masses of the people the policies of the party and government. Expose the traitorous actions of the enemies and wage a strong struggle to crush the rebels.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER OPENS GHAZNI HOSPITAL EXTENSION

LD151912 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The new extension building of Ghazni city general civilian hospital was inaugurated today by engineer Nazar Mohammad, minister of public works.

At the beginning of the inauguration ceremony verses of the holy Koran were recited, and after the playing of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's national anthem one of the doctors of Ghazni Province civilian hospital spoke about the public health policy of our revolutionary government. He described the opening of the extension building as another step in the humanitarian policy of our popular and national government, in the light of the new development of the Saur Revolution, toward the health and treatment of the noble people of Ghazni Province.

KABUL REPORTS SUCCESSES AGAINST REBELS IN PROVINCES

Activities in Herat

LD131700 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Soldiers and officers of the Herat Province armed forces and police with the cooperation of party activists crushed a large number of rebels in the Nawabad village of the Injil district of that province and also captured a number of these rebels.

A quantity of different types of arms, thousands of pieces of ammunition and dozens of handgrenades were seized from these murderers.

Surrender of Rebels in Herat

GF131432 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Some individuals from the district of Zindajan, Herat Province, who had fallen prey to the trap of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution and had joined them, have given up their arms to the Herat military headquarters. The individuals expressed repentance over deeds they had committed against their brothers at the behest of the agents of international imperialism, local reactionaries and Chinese expansionists. They said that feelings of patriotism had awakened in them. They knew now that the counterrevolutionaries were destroying the peace of beloved Afghanistan to win the favor of their masters. They requested that provincial authorities give them an opportunity to fight alongside their brothers against the enemies of the revolution.

Successes Against Parvan, Takhar Groups

GF151733 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] In support of the constructive and grand decisions of the third plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, our brave army officers, soldiers, police and party activists, with the help of our brave people, are eliminating U.S.-patronized terrorist groups, sending them to their ignominious end.

According to a report from Parvan Province, some elements opposed to the revolution and our beloved country of Afghanistan who were disrupting the peaceful lives of our hard-working people of Bagram, Parvan Province, have been crushed, receiving their just deserts. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also recovered.

Similarly, according to another report from the Province of Takhar, a sizable number of the agents of world imperialism, Pakistan's military rulers and U.S. imperialism have been crushed in Taloqan, Takhar Province, by our army officers, soldiers, police and resistance groups. Weapons of Chinese and U.S. origin were recovered from them.

Clash in Samangan Province

LD131702 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] A large group of rebels, who were killing people in the suburbs of Samangan Province and were stealing the belongings and property of the toiling people of that province, were crushed yesterday as a result of an armed clash with the security authorities, police and the party activists of that province who had the active cooperation of the people. A great number of other rebels were captured.

Different types of U.S. and Chinese weapons and a large quantity of ammunition was seized from these enemies of our revolution, our people and sacred soil.

Also, an arms cache belonging to the rebels was destroyed by the brave and courageous soldiers and officers, police and party activists in Khwaja Baghlamak mountain of Hazrat-e Soltan subdistrict of Samangan Province.

ZAMBIA'S PRESIDENT KAUNDA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT 12-15 SEP

Meeting With Gandhi

BK121616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] At an extensive exchange of views on the international situation, including developments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, visiting President of Zambia Dr Kenneth Kaunda and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi found a similarity of approach and perception between the two countries.

Dr Kaunda, who arrived in New Delhi this morning, had a 90-minute meeting with Mrs Gandhi in the afternoon. No aides were present. The senior ministers accompanying the Zambian leader had discussions with their Indian counterparts on a variety of subjects, particularly economic, industrial and agricultural cooperation. The outcome of their talks may lead to the signing of some protocols. Protocols on four broad subjects are under discussion. These are small scale industries, agricultural and rural development, trade and joint ventures and industrial cooperation.

One of the important subjects of the talks between President Kaunda and Mrs Gandhi was the nonaligned movement. They were in agreement that the movement should be strengthened and made more purposeful. Divisive tendencies generated by the pressure of international events should be resisted and the unity of the movement maintained. They also discussed the situation in southern Africa.

In the bilateral field the two leaders agreed that economic and commercial cooperation should be diversified and strengthened. They noted that this would be to the benefit of both countries.

12 Sep Banquet Speeches

BK131000 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] India and Zambia have pledged their total support for securing the independence of Namibia and to end apartheid in South Africa. Speaking at a banquet given in honor of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in New Delhi last night, President Sanjiva Reddy said the time has come to forge ahead and intensify our common efforts toward achieving this goal. He said India has always identified itself wholeheartedly with the struggle against racialism and colonialism.

About developments in the region, President Reddy said the crisis in Afghanistan continues to remain unresolved. However, there is an increasing recognition that a political settlement, taking into account the interest of all concerned, is indispensable. He said Southeast Asia is witnessing continuing turmoil aggravated by the clash of big power interest. In the Indian Ocean there has been an alarming increase in the military buildup by the superpowers, threatening peace and stability in the region. Detente is in shambles and the nuclear arms race is assuming a new and more menacing dimension. World economy is also passing through an unprecedented crisis and is even posing a serious threat to the survival of developing countries. In this situation India and Zambia as nonaligned nations can make a positive contribution toward world peace and stability, President Reddy added.

In his reply President Kaunda said his country will continue to fight till the total liberation of all territories in Africa is achieved. He said India has a decisive role to play in giving a new strength to the nonaligned movement. He expressed the hope that the next meeting of the foreign ministers of nonaligned nations to be held in New Delhi will give a new direction to the movement.

President Kaunda said India is a second home for the Zambians from where they draw unique spiritual strength. He pledged his government's support to widen the scope of Zambia's cooperation with India.

Southern Africa Discussion

BK131611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has an hour-long meeting in New Delhi this evening. No aides were present. The two leaders discussed international issues with special reference to developments in southern Africa.

According to informed sources, the freedom struggle in Namibia also figured in the talks. Today's meeting was in continuation of the talks held yesterday.

Cooperation Protocols

BK131301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] India and Zambia signed four protocols in New Delhi today. The protocols are on cooperation in the fields of agriculture and rural development, industrial development--including small-scale industries--trade and joint ventures.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi were present during the signing ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan [presidential residence]. The protocols were signed by concerned Zambian and Indian ministers. After the signing ceremony, Dr Kaunda described the agreements as of great significance for Indo-Zambian bilateral cooperation.

14 Sep Press Conference

BK141614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the president of Zambia, has said that his visit to India has been a tremendous success. Addressing newsmen in New Delhi today, he said his talks with Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi had been extremely friendly and useful. Their views on various world issues often coincided.

The Zambian president called for a political solution of the Afghan and Kampuchean issues. He said the nonaligned countries must help resolve the Afghanistan issue. Dr Kaunda said efforts are being made behind the scene to find a political solution. He felt that the Soviet Union is not against such a solution. Dr Kaunda said he and Mrs Gandhi discussed what the nonaligned foreign ministers could do in this regard when they meet in New Delhi in the coming January.

On Kampuchea, Dr Kaunda said the people of that country should be allowed to solve their problems themselves and the foreign troops must withdraw from there.

The Zambian president complimented India for her progress in various fields, especially in science and technology, and described his visit as an eye opener.

Referring to the protocol signed between the two countries yesterday, Dr Kaunda said this showed India's readiness to help his country in its economic development. He said the relations between the two countries should grow from strength to strength.

The Zambian president severely criticized multinationals for exploiting the developing countries. The present world economic order, he said, is disadvantageous to the developing countries.

On the role of Africa in world affairs, Dr Kaunda said we are for building nonracial and more civilized societies. After the task of liberation is over, Africa would join the rest of mankind in removing evils of exploitation, fascism, poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance.

Dr Kaunda and Mrs Gandhi had another informal meeting later this evening. They are reported to have exchanged views on some bilateral and international matters.

Departure for Calcutta

BK150822 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] President of Zambia Dr Kenneth Kaunda was given a ceremonial sendoff when he left for Calcutta this morning after a 5-day [as heard] stay in New Delhi. Amongst those who saw him and Mrs Kaunda off at the airport were President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Gandhi, some of her Cabinet colleagues and members of the diplomatic corps.

Bidding farewell to Dr Kaunda, President Reddy said that the talks between the leaders of the two countries have reinforced their determination to work together for achieving the goals of peace, stability and development. He said the protocols signed between the two countries will enrich the cooperation between them.

In his reply Dr Kaunda said he learned much about India during his stay in New Delhi.

Communique on Visit

BK150926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] India and Zambia have described as a positive development the emerging consensus on the need for a peaceful and negotiated political resolution of the Afghan crisis. They have expressed the hope that efforts in this direction would lead to a solution which would respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of all the countries in the region.

In a joint communique issued at the end of a 4-day visit of Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda to New Delhi, the two countries have expressed deep concern over recent developments in Southwest Asia. These developments, they said, have increased prospects of great power confrontation. Both Dr Kaunda and Mrs Gandhi noted with regret the suspension of bilateral talks on arms limitations in the Indian Ocean between the United States and the Soviet Union. They have urged the two powers and other major users of the Indian Ocean to cooperate in preparing the UN conference on the Indian Ocean. The two leaders reaffirmed their faith in the policy of nonalignment. They agreed to work together for the success of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in New Delhi [in January] next year. The two leaders expressed the hope that the nonaligned movement will be able to forge a common strategy to strengthen world peace and security.

The communique said Mrs Gandhi reiterated India's identification with the aims and aspirations of the struggle for liberation in southern Africa. She and Dr Kaunda agreed that tension in South Africa cannot be abolished unless the liberation of Namibia from South African occupation is achieved.

India and Zambia also called for the immediate withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories.

The communique expressed satisfaction over the growing bilateral relations between India and Zambia in the economic, scientific and technological fields.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL SITUATION, SON, CABINET

BK150922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The prime minister has ruled out an imminent reshuffle of the union Cabinet. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi this morning, Mrs Gandhi also indicated that the resignation of Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh is not likely to be accepted. Asked why she had not taken any decision on the resignation letter, she pointed out that resignations do not solve every problem. Anybody going out just now would not help the situation, but might complicate it, she added.

Mrs Gandhi's impromptu meeting with the press took place at Delhi airport where she had gone to see off President Kaunda of Zambia. She answered questions on a variety of subjects including the law and order situation and the possibility of Mr Rajiv Gandhi joining politics.

Mrs Gandhi said she received Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh's letter late last night. He will be coming to Delhi today to discuss the matter with her. Mrs Gandhi charged certain groups and parties with trying to create difficulties on the law and order front. While she did not blame the entire opposition, some groups were certainly engineering unrest. Such actions only weaken the fabric of the nation. In this connection, Mrs Gandhi referred to the agitation in Begpath and said this has caused great hardships to the Harijans and other weaker sections.

Asked when she was likely to visit Moradabad, Mrs Gandhi said she wanted to go there only when the atmosphere is calm. Mrs Gandhi reaffirmed the government's resolve to insure a square deal for the minorities.

Replying to questions about the possibility of weeding out certain elements from the police, Mrs Gandhi said it is more a question of reorientation than weeding out. What is nationalism if it is divorced from the welfare of the minorities, she asked.

In reply to a question, Mrs Gandhi said it is for Mr Rajiv Gandhi to decide whether to join politics.

The prime minister said she had no immediate plans to reshuffle her 9-month old council of ministers. She did not agree that holding of more than one charge by some ministers was affecting the efficiency of her government. What was really affecting the efficiency was that a lot of indiscipline had crept into various sectors during the last 3 years. It was difficult to set matters right within such a short time. The government is now trying to go sector by sector, identify reasons for slackness in performance and initiate remedial measures.

GANDHI'S SPECIAL ENVOY LEAVES FOR NIGERIA

BK131613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Swaran Singh left for Nigeria this evening as the prime minister's special envoy. He told newsmen at the airport that he would discuss with the Nigerian leaders utilization of OPEC fund for the developing countries.

Swaran Singh said he is carrying a letter from Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi for the Nigerian president.

BRIEFS

PARTY NAME CHANGE--The national council of the Janata-S led by former Prime Minister Charan Singh on 11 September unanimously renamed the party as the Lok Dal. At its meeting in New Delhi the council approved amendments to the party's constitution for this purpose. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Sep 80 BK]

FOREIGN OFFICE WELCOMES LIBYA-SYRIA MERGER MOVE

BK141600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistan has welcomed the steps taken by Libya and Syria for the merger of the two countries. A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad stated today that Pakistan extends hearty congratulations to both Libya and Syria for this constructive step. The spokesman said that Pakistan itself is making wholehearted efforts to foster Islamic unity because it considers this as a basic objective of the Islamic community.

The spokesman added that they wished success for the positive efforts made by two brotherly countries for unity.

PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ MEETS SHI'ITE LEADERS

GF141705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq met with a three-member delegation of Shi'ite leaders at the chief martial law secretariat in Rawalpindi today. Mufti Jafar Husayn led the delegation and the two other members were (Shabbir Husayn Naqvi) and Kazim Ali. It was part of a series of consultative meetings the president is holding with various religious sects to try and mold the society according to Islamic tenets. The president met with other delegations yesterday.

Today's meeting lasted 3 hours. Minister of Finance and Coordination and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Minister of Religious, Minority and Political Affairs Mahmud A. Haroon, Law and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada, and Chairman of the Islamic Ideology Council Justice (Tanzilur Rehman) attended the meeting.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

BK141042 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Pakistan is to import urea fertiliser worth \$20 million under an agreement signed in Islamabad today. The Food and Agriculture Ministry, the state bank of Pakistan and the Islamic Development Bank [IDB] signed the agreement under which a credit in foreign exchange has been made available by the IDB. Negotiations have also been held with the IDA for a credit of \$50 million for the import of fertiliser. Meanwhile, the European Economic Community has offered Pakistan 50,000 tons of wheat and 1,000 tons of butter oil under its normal food aid program for the current year. The United States has also made available \$10 million in credit for the purchase of about 18,500 tons of edible oil.

NAVY PURCHASES NEW SUBMARINE FROM FRANCE

BK131616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] A new submarine has been included in Pakistan's naval fleet today. The submarine, christened (Hurmat), has been purchased from France. Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi, the chief of Pakistan Navy, received the submarine when it entered Karachi's port. Speaking on the occasion, the Pakistan naval chief said that the responsibilities of the Pakistan Navy in securing the national defense have increased. He asked the officers and sailors to fully utilize their professional capabilities and expedite their efforts so that the phased program for the modernization of the Pakistan Navy can be completed on schedule.

OPENING OF MAJLIS DEBATE ON U.S. HOSTAGES REPORTED

LD161042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] An open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly commenced at 0920 today with the recital of a number of verses from the Koran. The session is chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

In the pre-agenda speeches, following speeches by three of the deputies regarding various issues of the country and the requirements of their constituencies, the Majlis proceeded to debate the agenda. Immediately the issue of the U.S. hostages was raised and the report by the Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee on the subject was read.

According to the report, before the commencement of debate a proposal was put forward by 17 deputies asking for the formation of an unofficial and closed session for the purpose of reviewing the hostages' issue. This proposal was rejected by a majority vote.

A number of deputies were then selected, by vote, to debate the issue of whether the hostages' issue should be raised in an open session, or whether it should first be raised in a special committee, and the results of the findings of this committee be reported to the Majlis.

Then (?15) deputies, who had been selected by vote, expressed their views and proposals. Finally, the (?sufficiency) of the debates was proposed and approved. The proposal concerning the formation of a special committee to review the hostages' issue was then put to a vote and was approved by a decisive majority.

The deputies made a number of proposals regarding the number of members of this committee and the mode of selection of its members.

At 1145 the session was adjourned for 15 minutes.

According to a correspondent of the Central News Bureau, today's open session reconvened after a 30-minute break and first the proposal of a number of deputies regarding keeping the issue of the hostages secret. [as heard] The deputies who proposed this plan gave two reasons for their proposal: First, under the present circumstances, the United States wants the hostages' issue to be resolved as quickly as possible--in order to neutralize this wish of America, we should keep the issue a secret for the time being; second, the hostages are basically of two categories--spies and political criminals--the offenses of the second category being lighter. The first group should be tried. This trial should be in the form of America's trial. Leaving the issue of the hostages in abeyance would help set up this trial. [Passage on discussion of the Tabas earthquake casualties omitted]

The next speaker was Kazem Nowruzi, the deputy from Amol, who said: Owing to the hostages issue being raised--our great imam called this hostage taking another revolution for our revolutionary nation--two perceptions exist. First, the liberalistic perception, which believes that after the victory of the revolution, we should revise our relations with the United States, export our oil, and through the oil revenue, we should come out of the single product stage and reach economic and industrial self-sufficiency. Or we should say: Death to America.

However, the question is, if we were to reach such a stage, would America permit it or would it place (?obstacles) in our path? The United States does not want us to reach self-sufficiency. America (?does this and that); it stages coups.

The occupation of the U.S. den of espionage in Iran showed us that the United States is still intent on staging a coup d'etat in our country, after the victory of the revolution. This hostage taking is in our favor and we should not be affected by rumors. [Passage on discussions of other issues omitted]

Today's open session ended at 1310. The next open session of the Majlis will be at 0900 on Thursday.

Kho'ini, Mahallati Comments

NC161115 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, 16 Sep (AFP)--Two influential [Majlis] deputies considered close to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni--Hojjat ol-Eslam Mussavi Kho'ini, parliament's vice president and Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative to the hostages' militant student captors, and Ayatollah Mahallati, the Khomeyni Revolutionary Guards representative--said parliament must decide before the committee started work whether it was to take a hard line or not.

For them, the choice of committee members would hinge on the "line" that parliament decided the committee should follow.

Four other proposals to be debated at the next session regard the nomination of committee members.

The first says they should be elected, the second that they should be chosen from members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the third that each of 28 existing commissions nominate a candidate. A fourth motion recommends that the chairmen of the foreign affairs, defense, justice, interior and economy committees form the committee along with parliament's speaker and his deputy.

RADIO QUOTES LETTER TO RAFSANJANI FROM HOSTAGES' FAMILIES

LD151718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1634 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, the families of the American hostages in a private and unofficial letter to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, have expressed their readiness to take part in a face-to-face discussion. In this letter, which has been signed by the families of the 52 American hostages and which has been submitted to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani by the Algerian ambassador in Tehran and is addressed to the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, it is said:

We write you this letter in a private and unofficial capacity, as the parents of those children, brothers, sisters and our beloved ones from whom we have been parted for many long months. We pray for them but are confident that they will be very well treated according to an Islamic manner. Their separation is very difficult for us. We know that you Iranians, with the very close and warm family ties that you have, can understand our anxiety. We hope this letter can convey to you our family feelings. We know that in the past the Iranian people endured many hardships and ill treatment. We share your hope and confidence that your nation and our families will now have a better life. We are writing to you because we are aware that you are one of the leaders who is able to make up for past bullying in time. [as heard] We write to you because we think we might, as the families of these hostages, be able to find a solution to this isolation existing between the Iranian and American nations. We might be a bridge over which the hostages can return to their homes.

Our families are ready and have prepared themselves to do whatever you and your colleagues order. We feel that our problems can be solved better in a humane and face-to-face atmosphere.

We wish to let you know that cordially and with a ready and prepared mind we will take part in any face-to-face discussion which you may arrange. We are very grateful that you have accepted our letter and wait impatiently for the answer.

The letter is signed by the families of the 52 hostages.

RAFSANJANI INTERVIEWED ON MEETING WITH FOREIGN ENVOYS

LD151744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1641 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in a 15 September radio and television interview with an unidentified reporter--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Rafsanjani, yesterday representatives of various countries, including the Swiss charge d'affaires, the Swedish ambassador, the Bangladesh ambassador and others, had meetings with you. Could you say what topics were discussed at these meetings?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Each one of them raised matters with me relating essentially to their own countries. For example, the Bangladesh ambassador was largely concerned about the need to grant in our commercial ties priority to Islamic, oppressed countries, to give them priority in areas where we can make an effective contribution. I accept that this should be so, of course, but in the future. Another matter was that Bangladesh should be granted a discount in terms of oil prices. I said that our general policy is to grant a discount to deprived Third World countries and that a percentage of the increase in the price of oil should be devoted to such countries. He was upset that the imam has been upset, because world countries support the United States in its blockade and did not support Iran. He said that they actually supported Iran's act of hostage taking and are always with Iran and pin their hopes on Iran's revolution. These were the topics.

The Swedish (?ambassador) primarily stressed the fact that since Sweden has not taken part in the blockade, we should now expand our relations with it.

The Swiss charge d'affaires came to discuss ways of cooperation, and the Palestine ambassador to explain developments in the region and a visit by Yasir 'Arafat.

[Question] My last question is in connection with the trip to the west of the country by the president and the prime minister. Is the Majlis in the process of appointing a delegation to go to Kordestan?

[Answer] The defense and interior committees have been asked to introduce a delegation composed of five or more people [words indistinct]. I think the delegation will be going in the next few days.

Rafsanjani Press Conference

JN151821 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1738 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] PARS has learned that Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, has made statements to news correspondents on several domestic and foreign topics.

With regard to the recent military coup d'etat in Turkey and the superpowers' role in this coup, his eminence said: So far, all signs and our political analysis of this coup indicate that it is an American coup.

Asked whether or not this coup will affect Iran, the Majlis speaker said: Since every event in any spot of the world has an affect, it must have its effects in other spots. However, our revolution has acted independently from the beginning, with no connections with the East or West. Therefore, this coup has no fateful role in our country.

His eminence expressed his hope that the Muslim Turkish people will enjoy freedom and freedom of self-determination in the near future.

The Majlis speaker then dealt with the nature of talks he recently held with Ghazi al-Rusayni, PLO representative in Tehran. He said that these talks dealt with the area's issues in general, including Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Iran.

On the Majlis reaction to the possible aggression of the Zionist regime against southern Lebanon and Iran's aid to the deprived in this area, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said that Israel is attacking Lebanon and the neighboring countries whenever circumstances are suitable. The Majlis will adopt its decision in this regard. However, whenever we are capable, we must confront the regime usurping Jerusalem and strike at its interests, whether this regime attacks or not.

As for the aid that has so far been given, his eminence said: We previously approved the earmarking of 10 million Lebanese pounds for southern Lebanon. We have also approved the earmarking of another sum, which was handed to the higher Islamic Shi'ite Council in Lebanon. We also look forward to giving more of this aid to the deprived in Lebanon.

On the future Majlis plans, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said that the Majlis will consider the hostages' issue tomorrow. However, the Majlis cannot disregard the condemnation of the previous policy of the U.S. Government by this particular government.

In conclusion, the Majlis speaker expressed his hope that the U.S. media will convey the Majlis reply to the message of the U.S. congressmen without any censorship.

KEYHAN CITES MAJLIS DEPUTY ON HOSTAGES DEBATE

LD151421 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Sep 80 p 20

[KEYHAN correspondent's interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi, deputy for Qom: "Majlis Will Reexamine decisions approved by Revolution Council"; date, place not specified]

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly's deputy for Qom and a member of the group investigating the prime minister's qualifications, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Mohammad Yazdi, took part in a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent and gave his views on current problems of state.

On the topic of when the position of the hostages would be examined by the Majlis and his own position on the issue, he said: "An important issue, which has been placed on the Majlis agenda in order of its importance, is that of the American spy hostages. I stress the interpretation that not all the hostages should be used, and that in itself the seizure of hostages is wrong; but as for the detention of spies who act against the independence and the life of the country, it is naturally the right of the people of that country to take custody of them until such time as their true position has been clarified.

"However, as regards the schedule for discussion by the Majlis: If no precise time can be fixed, then in view of the fact that preliminary discussions have taken place among the deputies--and it must be said that nearly all of them have studied the matter to some extent--it would seem that once the question is raised in the Majlis no great length of time should be needed to arrive at a final decision. However, no such final decision can be taken on the hostages being held by the Iranian nation before America makes a final decision on the wealth plundered from the people of this country."

MAJLIS COMMITTEE ASKS COOPERATION WITH LIBYA-SYRIA UNION

GF151638 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee held a meeting yesterday during which it discussed the union between Syria and Libya. The committee expressed its pleasure and satisfaction at the achievement of this unionist step, which is directed against the Zionist occupation.

As the struggle against this occupying regime is one of the assured duties of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the committee agreed to recommend that the Government of the Islamic Republic hold contacts with the two friendly states, Libya and Syria, to explore their views on cooperation that can be established between Iran and this united front against the occupying Zionist entity.

The committee is preparing a draft resolution under which Iran will participate in this struggle. The resolution will be submitted to the Majlis as soon as it is completed.

FIRST MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NOTED

LD151756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The first session of the Council of Ministers was held at the president's office tonight in the presence of President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. According to our correspondent's report, views were exchanged and discussions held on the country's current issues and the government's policy.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF IMAM KHOMEYNI

Meeting With Rafsanjani

LD121008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was received by and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning.

Talk With Gendarmerie Official

LD121010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohiyeddin Ansari, the imam's representative in the gendarmerie, this morning met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He asked the imam of the nation for the establishment of a special court in the gendarmerie.

AFP INTERVIEWS SADEQ QOTBZADEH ON CONTACTS OVER HOSTAGES

NC16125 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Sep (AFP)--Former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh denied "categorically" a report today in a Canadian newspaper that he had secret contacts with the U.S. State Department concerning the 52 American hostages held in Iran since last November 4.

"No contacts are necessary in the present circumstances," Mr Qotbzadeh declared in an interview here with AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

He was commenting on a dispatch from the Middle-East correspondent of the Montreal daily LA PRESSE, which reported that the moves to decide the fate of the hostages stemmed from secret contacts begun 3 months ago between himself and the U.S. State Department.

"The Iranian parliament's official position (on the hostages) must be awaited before any move is made," Mr Qotbzadeh said. "We shall know where we stand in a few days' time."

He added that for the present the hostages question was a domestic one and that "it is not for the United States to decide or ask for anything as long as our official position has not been adopted".

He noted, however, that things had recently been proceeding "more speedily".

"My first task as minister was to convince people in this country to break the deadlock," Mr Qotbzadeh told this correspondent. "They had first to be made to drop any idea of a trial, and this has now come about."

The second step, he said, was to signify this change of attitude in some way. "In this regard the Imam Khomeyni's message (of last Friday), setting out the broad conditions for the hostages' release was a key document. It can be said that its publication broke the deadlock."

He continued: "The current phase has to do with the final decision. In this regard I think it may be taken that my letter to the Iranian parliament and my various statements will serve as a basis for discussion, particularly in the matter of technical details and establishing the conditions."

If the current phase proceeded it could lead to the opening of negotiations between Iran and the United States, once the parliament had reached its decision, he added.

"Personally I feel direct negotiation is the best way to settle the problem," he said. "Intermediaries, be they from governments or from organizations, are always out for kudos."

He said he did not consider that the break in diplomatic relations between Iran and the U.S. presented any major obstacle to opening direct negotiations.

Mr Qotbzadeh declined to hazard a guess as to when the hostages might be freed. "We shall certainly not be holding them for 5 or 10 years," he said.

ETTELA'AT PUBLISHES NOTE ON CLOSURE OF USSR'S RASHT MISSION

LD161137 Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 6 Sep 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Iran Foreign Ministry Gives Soviet Union 48 Hours"]

[Text] In a note to the USSR Embassy in Tehran the Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Ministry gave that country 48 hours to close the Soviet Consulate in Rasht, and at the same time it announced its agreement that the Soviet Consulate General in Esfahan should be spared. The text of the note is as follows:

In His almighty name:

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the USSR Embassy in Tehran and respectfully advises that, following discussions between His Excellency (Saul Chenko), your embassy's charge d'affairs, and the head of the second political bureau of this ministry, on 19 August 1980 on the subject of the closure of the Soviet Consulate, it is requested that, in view of the large number of Soviet nationals and experts and the cooperation between the two countries in the iron and steel industries and projects related to the development of these industries, the Soviet Consulate in the Esfahan region should continue to function and the consulate in Rasht, which is being considered for upgrading to consulate general status, should be closed down, since the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad which has been closed down had the status of consulate. [as published]

We would therefore be glad if you would kindly advise the Foreign Ministry officially within 48 hours that the Soviet Consulate General in Esfahan is the sole functioning Soviet Consulate in Iran, that the Soviet Consulate in Rasht will be closed and that all communication between Rasht and Esfahan will be ended within 1 week, so that the appropriate local authorities may make facilities or assistance available as necessary.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran takes the opportunity to offer the USSR Embassy in Tehran its best regards.

BANT-SADR, RAJA'I COMMENT ON WESTERN BORDER VISIT

JN160757 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, made an exclusive statement following his return from the western part of the country, in which he spoke about the results of his visit to the area.

Speaking about the purpose of his visit, the president of the republic said: We decided to examine the situation on the spot in view of conflicting reports we were receiving. We examined and discussed the situation and adopted decisions so that the army officers and men, Islamic Revolution Guards, fedayeen and all those who are defending the country will know that we are thinking of them and standing by them.

We inspected the fronts, first to verify the information we were receiving and second to learn about the armed forces' morale. We discussed all matters from the viewpoint of the armed forces' capability, battle readiness and position. We felt that our armed forces are enjoying very high morale and are dealing punishing and fatal blows to the enemy.

The president of the republic added that one of the army officers said, while on the verge of tears: We do not want our territories to fall into the hands of the agent Ba'thists. We will prevent that at all cost.

The president said: The [word indistinct] of these zealous youths, reservist forces and all those who can carry arms in defense of the sacred Islamic Revolution and homeland is to be ready to defend their country. It is essential under the current revolutionary conditions to preserve the general state of alert and to resist (?despair) as much as possible. The soldier on the front must understand that he is fighting for a sacred objective and that his duty is to preserve the Islamic Revolution and country. [Words indistinct] false feelings must not scare anyone. As long as our lives are in God's hand, fear of danger can only result from lack of self-confidence and faith in God.

Prime Minister Raja'i, who accompanied the president of the republic on his visit to the western part of the country, also made a statement. Raja'i described the visit as successful. He said: The visit has changed my view about the region and the military capabilities available there. The visit was very useful to me. The armed forces men and the Islamic Revolution Guards are enjoying very high morale and are saying: We are fighting for the sake of God. The people there also have very high morale. I believe that our people are benefitting from such wars in enhancing their revolutionary spirit, despite the problems caused to the government and the country by these wars. I also believe that this morale will be one of our greatest revolutionary gains, as long as the various institutions try to maintain it.

Defense Minister on Visit

LD161020 Tehran PARS in English 0823 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Minister of Defence Col Fakur met Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i this morning to discuss defense matters.

Col Fakur told PARS that his recent inspection tour of the western border areas in the company of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i had been fruitful.

The national defense commission is due to meet this afternoon in the presence of President Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

CLASHES WITH IRAQI FORCES CONTINUE IN BORDER REGION

Visit of Khuzestan Governor General

GF151710 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Interview given by Khuzestan Governor General Gharazi to Voice and Vision of Islamic Republic reporter in Ahvaz on 15 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Engineer Gharazi, thank you for your time. We were informed that you inspected the border yesterday afternoon accompanied by provincial officials. Could you give details on the areas you inspected?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O Lord, grant us success in doing what satisfies you. [last words in Arabic] According to the duty that was felt, since our brothers were engaged (?in battle) several days ago, I wanted to visit the area where the fighting is taking place to observe the situation at first hand. The border between Khorramshahr and Shalamcheh is a good border for observation and fighting. I visited (Khayyer) and Shalamcheh together with several other border posts. A good number of our brothers are stationed on the border. The military has entered and started operations. There are guards, committee brothers and the situation is suitable and must be seen: a border where, until 4 days ago, nothing was happening.

As you can see, a large number of Islamic Republic fighters, peshmergas whose faces could only have been seen in the battle of Khandaq, can be observed there ready to do battle behind trenches that they have dug either by hand or by other means. The situation is extremely interesting and should be seen.

[Question] Mr Gharazi, please tell us what subjects were discussed during your trip.

[Answer] I really wanted to observe the geographical position of the war--whether the enemy can succeed in transferring a large amount of materiel to this side of the border or not. And most of the observation was on this matter. Giving attention to availability of personnel and equipment, I think no army, regardless of its capabilities, can succeed in moving one step past its own trenches. The situation in the area is such that we can do battle very easily. In this area, especially on the Khorramshahr border, the city and the population can be defended very easily. I have great hope that should a situation happen the enemy's defeat is certain.

[Question] Yes, you participated in a television interview yesterday and visited the border. In your interview you referred to a group of Egyptian mercenaries hired by Iraq to fight against Iran. I wanted to ask you, considering your military and political knowledge, how do Iraqi and Iranian forces compare?

[Answer] The battle area is a zone. In the present situation it is not an armament zone. [as heard] In my opinion it is a battlefield for beliefs and morale. It is a field in which the soldier establishes his ideological identity much more than his material identity.

There have been many instances of mercenaries in history. Many fought in different wars. You have not forgotten the use of mercenaries in Vietnam by the United States in the latter part of the war. Using its mercenaries, it gradually emptied the battlefield and was finally defeated.

From the point of view of the enemy's using mercenaries, this, to me, is a victory for the Islamic Republic. The enemy can see that he can no longer fight us in view of the strong morale of our Muslim brothers who have proved the historical assumption that a fist can overcome a sword. So he has gone and found some mercenaries and brought them to the battle. The mercenaries have no practical value, and will not be able to fight well, especially on behalf of their masters. This must never be forgotten. You have an army now in which such an insignificant person as me, with an indication to some popular organizations, can suddenly change the situation on the border, can suddenly change a simple field to a battle zone, can mobilize all that is under his power, can stay (?in the field). There should be no worries. I mentioned the mercenaries but forgot to mention that this is a victory. A mercenary can do nothing, and we should celebrate the fact that the enemy has had to reinforce his forces with mercenaries from other countries. It is natural that his grave will be dug nearby.

[Question] Please give any special message you might have in this connection.

[Answer] I hope that our people do not get excited when they hear such news. They should know that the soldiers of the republic--army, guards, mobilization corps, the forces on the first line of battle--are doing their utmost. People should tend to their business and increase production. If we need to tell them about new procedures, they should follow this with the military precision of the battlefield. We will let them know what might happen and what should be done.

Now that there is relative calm in Khuzestan, the enemy is trying to destroy this relative calm and security. I want the people to follow the direct decrees of the imam as before. Any new directive will be given to all. The people will be informed of all large and small happenings and there is no point in worrying. We should always be prepared for the battlefield. Be certain that, with the morale I observed on the border and with all the enemy desertions to our side--a large number of his best soldiers and our brothers--we see no special battle capabilities in the enemy. He cannot commit any aggression against us and disturb our peace. I wish success for all the fighters on the ideological battlefields and for the Muslim nation and my Khuzestani brothers and sisters.

Khorramshahr Governor on Clashes

JN151851 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] This morning, the agent Iraqi Ba'thist forces resumed shelling of our border outposts in the Shalamchek area with artillery and heavy and light weapons. Our courageous armed forces confronted them.

This was reported by the Khorramshahr governor to PARS. The governor said: So far, the number of casualties has not been determined. The clashes in the border strip are still continuing.

He added: Casualties sustained by the agent Ba'thist forces are very grave. As for our losses, they are negligible.

The Khorramshahr governor described the morale of our courageous fighters as very high and called on the sons of the city to double their struggle capabilities. He said: Rescue committees have been set up in the Khorramshahr district governor's building, the Red Crescent Society and the mosques in the city. Citizens can hand in their monetary or material contributions to these committees.

Surrender of Three Iraqis

GF151405 Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1245 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Three Iraqi militiamen surrendered to gendarmerie forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Khuzestan border today.

Surrender of Five Iraqis

LD151732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the western joint operational staff announced in a telephone contact: During the recent borders clashes, five Iraqi military personnel surrendered to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with all their weapons and ammunition.

Attack on Reserve Unit

LD161110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the center [Tehran Province] has reported that the reserve military unit of the revolution guards corps, attached to the 13th Islamic Revolution Committee [a Tehran regional revolution committee], while returning from (Khaneki) to (Nonishahr) in Javanrud region was attacked by Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary agents. Because it was a surprise attack four members of the unit--Seyyed Ahmad Mirza'i, the unit's driver and mechanic, Ja'far 'Abdollahi, 'Alijar Mohammadi and Reza 'Ali-Mohammadi--were martyred.

Destruction of Iraqi Border Post

LD151734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1648 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau, quoting the public relations spokesman of the headquarters for the joint operations in the west of the country, announced:

Following the clashes in Tangab-e Now and Aghdagh in Qasr-e Shirin district, the fighting forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded this afternoon in destroying (?Baniyeh) post in Iraq on the Khosravi border. This post burned for hours. Also a number of Iraqi tanks and personnel carriers which planned to violate the border strip were destroyed by the fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Qasr-e Shirin Clash

LD160507 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] The Revolution Guards Corps of Qasr-e Shirin this morning, in a telephone report to our correspondent, announced: A clash which began last night between the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps on the one hand and the Iraqi mercenaries on the other, in the region of Aghdagh is still continuing. No accurate casualty reports have been received so far.

The governor of Qasr-e Shirin confirmed this report in an interview with our correspondent and announced: Another clash is also going on in the region of (?Posht-e Parviz Khan).

The guards crops in Urumiyeh announced: Once again counterrevolutionary elements using darkness hurled nine 120-mm mortar shells on the city of Shahin Dezh, which has caused the martyrdom of one of our beloved compatriots and wounded one woman. A number of houses have also been destroyed.

KUNA: PLO OFFICIALS TO 'MEDIATE' TO END IRANIAN-IRAQI CLASHES

LD160852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Sep (KUNA)--Two officials of the Palestinian resistance today left here for Tehran within the framework of what is described by informed Palestinian sources as endeavors by the Pealestinian Liberation Organisation to stop the continuing border clashes between Iran and Iraq.

The two men, Hani al-Hasan and Sa'd Sayil, members of the Central Committee of the largest fedayeen organization, Fatah, arrived in Kuwait on Sunday on their way to Iran after paying a visit to Iraq.

Al-Hasan denied that there is any liberation organization mediation in the Iranian-Iraqi dispute. However, informed Palestinian sources told KUNA that the mission of Al-Hasan and Sayil is to call for an end to clashes along the Iranian-Iraqi border.

During their visit to Baghdad the two Palestinian officials held a meeting with the president of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, and handed him a message from the chairman of the liberation organization, Yasir 'Arafat.

IRAQI AD-DA'WAH PARTY STATEMENT ON OPERATIONS REPORTED

GF141715 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] Iraq's Ad-Da'wah Islamic Party has issued the following statement on two military operations:

In His exalted name. With the intensification of the international conspiracy, of which the agent regime in Baghdad has become the spearhead, our heroic strugglers are intensifying their struggle in order to increase pressure on the non-Islamic regime and prove to the entire world that every drop of Islamic blood shed will give rise to scores of strugglers who will defend Islam and safeguard the independence of the Islamic nation and its new outburst under the leadership of the great Imam Khomeyni.

Besides the two heroic operations which were aimed at Iraqi oil refineries--which is the heartblood of colonialist interests--that were reported by the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR, our heroic strugglers from the martyr (Jawad Kazim Hajwad) group attacked the (Al-Asma'iy) area in Al-Basrah governorate. In this operation they opened machinegun fire and threw a number of handgrenades. The strugglers then returned safely to base. The attack resulted in the deaths of more than 10 government guards and in the wounding of others. Following the attack, it was noticed that Ba'th Party members did not turn up for the regular party meeting in the region in order to avoid punishment by the strugglers.

The agents of the authorities surrounded the house of one of our strugglers in Al-Basrah, brother martyr Abu Mus'ab, may God's blessings be upon him. Brother martyr Abu Sadiq was with martyr Abu Mus'ab in the same house. The two struggling brothers confronted the government agents with faith, bravery and souls that longed for martyrdom without fearing death. They stood fast on the battlefield for more than 15 hours. At 1030 in the morning the government agents called the special units which bombarded the house with RPG shells, leading to the martyrdom of hero Abu Mus'ab.

Brother martyr Abu Sadiq managed to escape from the house while being covered by Martyr Abu Mus'ab. However, government agents chased him and shot him dead. This clash resulted in the killing or wounding of more than 20 agents and mercenaries.

The agent authorities in Iraq completely blacked out this heroic incident and instead told the masses that a clash had taken place between groups of Egyptians and Syrians.

As the Islamic Ad-Da'wah congratulates its strugglers for achieving martyrdom, at the same time it promises Almighty God and all martyrs that it will continue struggling until it brings down the evil and establishes God's rule in our patient, steadfast, wounded Iraq. Struggle will continue until victory or martyrdom.

4 Dhul Qi'dah 1400, Hegira

[Signed] Ad-Da'wah Islamic Party

RADIO REPORTS ON FIGHTING AGAINST ARMED RESISTANCE

Death of Counterrevolutionary

GF131847 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] A counterrevolutionary and terrorist, Ahmad Eshaqi, son of 'Abdolzahra, was killed in a fight while putting up armed resistance against Ahvaz revolution guards. The fight took place last Thursday in Zargan district, 30 km from Ahvaz, where the man was in hiding. The revolution guards' news headquarters added:

The named terrorist was a party in the murder of the martyred guard Brother Rassoli and had gone to Iraq to undergo military training following this murder. He was arrested by Abadan revolution guards some 2 months ago but escaped after 1 month in detention and went to Iraq accompanied by two other individuals. He returned with important arms such as RPG-7's, grenades and Kalashnikovs. The search of his house resulted in discovery of one Kalashnikov and four magazines.

'Severe Confrontation' in Bani-Kandi

LD151038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Urumiyeh that in the course of a severe confrontation yesterday afternoon in Bani-Kandi village in Takab, a suburb of Miandow Ab, eight armed bandits were killed and two captured.

Announcing the news, the governor of Miandow Ab said that during the clash between the military forces stationed in Takab and the corps of revolution guards, on the one hand, and the outlaw armed group on the other, a considerable quantity of weapons was captured from the raiders. The same report adds that the military and security forces suffered no losses.

Report on Outcome of Clashes

LD151034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] According to the western joint operational staff, following a clash in Takab between the forces of Islamic Revolution and armed raiders, several raiders were killed and their weapons seized by the Islamic Revolution forces. The report adds that in the course of the clash one Islamic Revolution guard was wounded and that his condition is critical.

Meanwhile, PARS, citing the public relations office of the western joint operational staff, reports that in the process of continuing mopping-up operations in the villages in Bayangan district, a severe clash took place yesterday between the forces of the revolution and counterrevolutionaries in Vezehpush and Zarbiyeh, resulting in heavy losses to the raiders. During this clash one local guard in Bayangan, named Mahmud Farshid, was martyred and two others were wounded. Mahmud Farshid is the second martyr of his family. The report adds that in the wake of surrender by innumerable armed groups to lawful forces, groups which have received safe conduct guarantees, 10 more deluded individuals have reported with their arms to Taqaneh garrison in Naftshar and surrendered to the imam's devotees at the garrison.

Sonqor Clashes

LD140450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] The morning correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a telephone contact this morning with the public relations office of the operations staff of the west of the country reported:

In yesterday's clashes in several villages of Sonqor between the guards corps and the armed assailants, six assailants were killed and five were wounded.

According to this report, in this clash one of the guards corps brothers, Shamsollah [name indistinct] was martyred.

Urumiyeh Army Division Warning

LD152046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the following statement has been issued by the 64th Army Division in Urumiyeh:

In His exalted name. We inform all the dear compatriots and the Muslim and noble people of Urumiyeh and suburbs that today, Monday 15 September, 1980, while an army column was moving toward Mahabad a 9-man group armed with RPG-7's, Kalashnikov's and G-3's opened fire on the army column at the first bridge, 2 kilometers northeast of (Kushek-Tahri) village. Immediately on discovering their hiding place, the military forces confronted the armed group with severe resistance. All nine counterrevolutionaries were killed.

The incident was announced in the entire region of Mahabad and suburbs, and the people of the region were reminded that if an illegal armed person or group causes any disturbance to the army column it will, by depending on God, decisively deal with them according to Islamic standards.

Therefore, the 64th Army Division of Urumiyeh informs all illegal, armed groups that they should carefully heed the content of all statements issued by this division. Once again, they are reminded that such illegal, armed groups and counterrevolutionaries in the town of Mahabad and suburbs are given a deadline of 1200 on Tuesday, 16 September, to hand over their weapons, ammunition and army equipment to military, gendarmerie or guards corps bases. Otherwise, upon their arrest, all counterrevolutionaries and their agents will be immediately handed over to the field courts on the spot and will receive their legal punishment.

[Signed] 64th Army Division in Urumiyeh

Warning to Baneh, Sardasht Inhabitants

LD131908 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau report from Kermanshah, the public relations office of the headquarters of the joint operation of the western part of the country released the following statement addressed to the inhabitants of Baneh and Sardasht and the region's Muslim Kurds.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

The corp dispatched from Baneh to Sardasht is continuing its steady advance with total bravery. Any shooting by unlawfully armed persons aiming at the column will be answered severely by the armed forces of the revolution from ground and air. If there are no shootings or attacks on the column, the armed forces will not react from the air or the ground and you, the inhabitants of involved regions, can express your sympathy and brotherhood with the Muslim Kurds by exposing or forcing the counterrevolutionaries, who have have penetrated among you with deceitful slogans, to flee.

The army and the revolution guards corp of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with expression of their good will regarding the establishment of security and protecting the boundaries of the Islamic country, will continue their advancement.

PARS: NAVAL MANEUVERS END; MORE PLANNED

LD161002 Tehran PARS in English 0813 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Sep (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The 5-day maneuvers of selected units of the first and second naval zones and of the air-sea units and the navy were performed successfully in Persian Gulf waters last week.

The aim of these maneuvers, which were held in the region of the Strait of Hormuz up to Lavan Island in the Persian Gulf, was to increase and maintain combat preparedness of the units, to enforce the presence of the naval fleet of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to patrol and control the area. The next maneuver (?is proposed) to be performed during the last week of September and the first week of October.

Naval Commander Tours Bases

GF151350 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1215 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] PARS reports that the commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy has started an inspection tour of naval ships and troops stationed at Bushehr and Khark area No 2. During the tour the commander will also inspect the naval base at Khorramshahr.

ROAD TRAFFIC FROM TURKEY RESUMES 13 SEPTEMBER

LD131126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] According to our reporter, Bazargan border post, on the Iran-Turkey border which was closed for 30 hours following the military coup in Turkey, was opened this morning and trucks carrying foodstuffs and other goods destined for Iran resumed travel on this route.

Radio Views Turkish Coup

JN140921 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The first act of the U.S. plan staged in Turkey a few days ago seems to have ended peacefully. Observers note that this operation was carried out after Turkey became burdened with foreign debts totalling \$26 billion and after unemployment exceeded 20 percent. This military coup took place only 1 week after NATO and Warsaw Pact maneuvers began, 1 week after the mammoth Islamic demonstrations were held in Turkish cities calling for the abolition of the non-Islamic constitution and its replacement by an Islamic constitution, and after Islamic groups succeeded in forcing the Turkish foreign minister to resign.

Thus, it becomes clear that this game is nothing more than a reaction to the escalating Islamic wave in Turkey and that it has taken place to prevent the loss of a new U.S. ally--as happened in Iran--which has on its territories at least 20 bases for launching missiles.

Therefore, it is not surprising for Kenan Evren, the head of the military group now ruling Turkey, to have claimed a few days ago that the Turkish people cannot bear new renaissance of Islam. Thus, the U.S. cards in the game have become evident, and it is necessary now to tighten the western flank of our borders because another enemy front has been added to that of traitor and agent Saddam Husayn to enable imperialism to complete the circle around Iran and check its Islamic influence.

U.S. imperialism is well aware that its agent Saddam Husayn alone cannot keep us busy despite the airlift the United States has established to provide him with the most sophisticated means.

Not having learned from the military rule it imposed on revolutionary Iran, imperialism now is repeating its failed experiment in Turkey.

Imperialism believes that by this act, it can check the Islamic wave in the wake of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Perhaps, Kenan Evren, the new agent of imperialism, believes that his visit to the tomb of despot Kamal Ataturk will stimulate the Turkish people's nationalist feelings, which are collapsing under the blows of the Muslims. By this visit, Evren seems to want the Turkish people to forget their religion in the same manner as Saddam has done in resorting to nationalism to fight Islam.

Having secured bases in Egypt, Somalia, Iraq, Oman and Turkey, U.S. imperialism is trying out a new kind of move to bleed our Islamic revolution. We do not know whether the rabble mobilized by the United States can achieve what the United States itself has failed to achieve. Let Evren and Saddam Husayn be fuel for the failed experiments of the United States. Perhaps the recurrence of these failed experiments will help the Muslim Turkish and Iraqi people to free themselves from the humiliation they are living in. We shall continue the jihad until all the thrones of the despots are toppled.

CIA CHARGED WITH SETTING UP 'ISLAMIC FACADES'

JN121400 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0427 GMT 12 Sep 80

[From the "Around the Islamic World" program]

[Excerpts] When the Central Intelligence [as heard] woke up to find that the most classical dictatorial regime--the shah's regime--had been toppled, it immediately rechecked the listening devices, satellites, monitoring stations and computers in order to find out what went wrong to make such giant equipment incapable of prephesying the shock of the Iranian revolution.

However, the Central Intelligence could find no answers from checking such equipment. On the contrary, all the equipment affirmed that Iran is an oasis of stability in the Middle East and a safe haven for the Central Intelligence's operations in the Islamic world.

Indeed, the mistake lies in the fact that there are basic dimensions and concepts governing the Muslim's life. Such dimensions cannot be picked up by a satellite, fed to a computer or monitored by listening devices.

[passage indistinct] Islamic nation. The Central Intelligence's search for a new role in the Islamic world is confirmed by the recent bill proposed to Congress by President Carter for the purpose of amending the 1974 law on the Central Intelligence organization. In accordance with this bill, the agency can proceed to carry out operations without any legislative supervision, and the number of people who have the right to be acquainted with secret files on the intelligence's activities around the world will be limited.

Carter proposed this bill despite the fact that during the 1976 presidential campaign, he had stressed the illegitimate activities carried out by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the need to place this agency under political supervision with, accordingly, direct supervision by specialized congressional committees of all operations planned by this [word indistinct] U.S. organ.

Furthermore, the controversy in Washington on the agency's return to its mysterious and deviant activities also confirms that the Central Intelligence Agency is seeking to play a new role against the Islamic world.

Thus, proceeding from the premise of the [word indistinct] future trend, we can see that the role to be played by the Central Intelligence will be a three-dimensional role; namely, one of study, diplomacy and propaganda.

The first dimension primarily centers on the need to make an internal study of the Muslim and other organizations, particularly now that it has been proved that computers, however complex they are, cannot probe the depth of such groups, which must therefore be approached or even directly contacted.

This can be achieved through the following methods: entrusting scientific research centers and organs with the task of acquainting themselves with public opinion in the Islamic states by carrying out research on Islamic groups--in this case, the apparent goal is to reach scientific truths while the ulterior motive is to provide detailed and precise information on these groups; and entrusting the U.S. universities throughout the Islamic world with the task of conducting studies and research work on Muslim groups and Muslims in general, particularly since most of these universities' students are the sons of these Islamic states' peoples and Muslims.

However, the most dangerous method, which the Muslims should heed, is the possibility of the conversion of some foreigners to Islam with the purpose of infiltrating Islamic groups, rather than actually becoming Muslims in practice. [Word indistinct] studies and research, which are carried out by foreigners, particularly Americans, on Islamic groups, the AL-'ARABI paper states that Richard Mitchell, the CIA agent, prepared [word indistinct] Muslim from the Islamic world.

Observers of events can thus see that the Central Intelligence Agency is again resorting to the Machiavellian game by adopting the Islamic method.

This game is based on the equation adopted by the Central Intelligence in its dealings with the Islamic world's ruling regimes. Indeed, the Central Intelligence's belief in such an equation only increased following the Iranian blow. This equation simply boils down to sacrificing a friend in order to overthrow the [word indistinct] enemy.

However, the novelty of such a Machiavellian game lies in the fact that the Central Intelligence will play it in an Islamic way.

In its dealings with the ruling regimes in the Islamic world, the United States is primarily concerned about safeguarding the regime that implements its policy, regardless of the ruler of that regime.

Yet, the Iranian experiment did not make the Central Intelligence aware, until it was too late, that the Islamic masses would no longer accept any alternative but the overthrow of the shah. Thus, in order to avoid repeating the tragedy by allowing the other pro-United States leaderships in the Islamic world, and consequently the regimes implementing U.S. policies, to be overthrown, the United States has begun preparations for removing every leader, even he whose friendship with the United States has reached the point where he cannot return to his people. The purpose of such preparation is to anticipate events and thus to remove a leader without changing his regime and without giving other elements any opportunity to overthrow the person and regime that supports the United States, since then the United States itself would be the loser. The concept of sacrificing the friend in order to get rid of a [word indistinct] enemy was in fact implemented through military coups in the region.

However, the novelty in the game of the 80's lies in the fact that this time the Central Intelligence will use an Islamic facade in playing this game.

The United States is well aware now of the prevalent defiant wave and of the overwhelming Islamic trend in the Islamic world. Thus, the United States must bow to this trend, even if only superficially. It is, therefore, quite possible that the United States will create Islamic regimes in the Islamic world that will really be facades, to enable it to [word indistinct] the force of the Islamic masses who thirst for Islamic rule and to contain these masses by providing them with mere Islamic slogans and illusory institutions.

It is also possible that, as an extension of this game, the Central Intelligence will advise the formation of so-called Islamic groups, in order to achieve the required goal, which is to exploit the overwhelming Islamic awakening in the Islamic world. [words indistinct] the intelligence [word indistinct] on these groups [words indistinct] attempt to corrupt genuine Islamic groups, which sincerely represent the Islamic masses, in order to distort these groups' image for the Muslims. Indeed, such attempts will even reach the point of accusing these regimes of dealings with the Central Intelligence itself. The Central Intelligence will, through self-indictment, contribute to achieving its goal.

The Central Intelligence also believes in the method of subjecting people to repeated propaganda. Thus, Carter recently approved a plan to distribute and increase broadcasting services beamed to the Islamic world in Persian, in addition to seven other languages that are generally understood in the Islamic world.

The U.S. Government is also seeking to buy broadcasting time from Saudi Arabia and to use Egyptian and Gulf broadcasting services, in order to transmit broadcasts to the USSR Muslims, who number 50 million.

Meanwhile the U.S. Government has agreed [words indistinct] to strengthen the Voice of Liberty, which is beamed to the Soviet Muslims.

Naturally, U.S. propaganda uses these voices to transmit fabrications and allegations.

However much they play, plot or fabricate deceits and allegations, our belief and our Islamic cast will enable us to defeat their games.

NVOI ATTACKS U.S. POLICY OF AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAN

GF151320 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary: "They Are Speeding up Preparations for Military Intervention"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, according to reports in the Western media, president Carter has approved wider aggressive military action against our country to take place in October. As in the past the architect of U.S. military adventurism against Iran is the Zionist Brzezinski, the U.S. vice president. [As heard] The danger of new U.S. adventures is that the U.S. goal is not only to free the U.S. hostages, which could lead to their destruction, but also to overthrow our Islamic Republic and install a U.S. puppet regime.

Washington intends to use its military base to achieve this plan. It also hopes to establish new military bases in the Persian Gulf area.

U.S. military bases in Diego Garcia and Masirah in the Indian Ocean and Oman are expanding. The establishment of new Pentagon bases in Somalia, Kenya and Egypt is proceeding quickly.

Washington, by using its puppets as emergency forces in military aggression against our country, in reality is turning those nations into traitors to the national and freedom movements in the Middle East and Persian Gulf.

During Nixon's administration Washington faced Asian problems with a policy designed by Nixon. The aim of the policy was to force Asians to fight Asians and thereby achieve U.S. imperialist goals. This so-called policy is still being followed. Washington is trying to use this policy with some changes to instigate Muslims against Muslims in the Middle East. U.S. Armed Forces directly and U.S. puppet regimes under the name of emergency forces participate in Washington's adventurism. These countries have provided facilities for the rapid deployment forces and allowed the establishment of new military bases for the use of U.S. naval and air units.

The Pentagon recently succeeded in using Somali ports for its naval forces and two airports for its B-52 aircraft. The traitor As-Sadat has allowed the United States to use the Ra's al-Banat military base. The United States intends to use the base for its rapid deployment strike force and to deploy 18,000 U.S. soldiers there. Under U.S. pressure, Saudi Arabia agreed to allow Pakistani forces to be placed along its Persian Gulf coast. The Pentagon plans to expand the Dhahran military airbase and to rent two other military airbases. The United States has expanded its military presence in Al-Jufayr in Bahrain and is trying to house its navy permanently along the country's coast.

All this is just a variation of Nixon's policy in the near and Middle East against Iran. In pursuit of that policy, the use of a few Muslim countries, especially Egypt, Somalia, Oman and Pakistan, against our Islamic republic is foreseen. The U.S. attack in October against our country, which has been approved by Carter, foresees the use of U.S. puppet regimes to bring Iran and other countries of our region to their knees. The United States, with its military attack on our country, intends to impose a puppet government headed by a Bakhtiar or the son of the deposed shah.

Ashraf, the shah's sister, is using billions of the Pahlavi-plundered wealth to prepare lackeys to attack our homeland. In the United States the shah worshippers and Savakists have formed a so-called Iranian Democratic Party. This political platform is just another link in the aggressive chain built around Iran. U.S. preparations for military aggression against our country to overthrow our republic are not only condemned by the progressive forces of the Middle and Near East but also by the progressive portion of humanity. There is no doubt that the new U.S. adventures against Iran will fail miserably.

KHUZESTAN OFFICIAL DISSOLVES SUSANGERED CITY COUNCIL

GF141356 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] By order of the Khuzestan deputy for political and administration affairs, the Susangered City Council has been dissolved. According to a report by the public relations office of the governor general's office, the dissolution was the result of the council's dividing the population and inciting dissent, disagreement with the faithful in the area, selection of people lacking ability to look after Muslim affairs, strong disagreement with and redtape in the work of revolutionary organizations, disagreement on the establishment of a housing foundation in Susangered, and support for counter-revolutionaries who have been sentenced to death by the revolution court. The head of the council was named in a list of 903 Savakists published by the Revolution Court. Until selection of a new council, the governor of Dasht-e Azadegan will be the officer in charge of council duties.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN TO BROADCAST IN AZERBAIJANI

NC131625 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1500 GMT on 13 September carries the following announcement: "Ever since we started broadcasting the Free Voice of Iran, we have been trying to carry programs in languages and (?dialects) of Iran, and especially in the sweet Azerbaijani language. We are now glad to inform you that effective today and (?each week) at this hour we will broadcast a program in Azerbaijani. We hope to be able to broadcast this program in the future on a daily basis for you, the brave and dear Azarbayjanis and the dear Azeriphones of the homeland. Following the program in Azerbaijani, our dear compatriots can hear our regular program in Persian." This announcement is followed by a 20-minute program of talks and a press review in Azerbaijani.